# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

*PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.*

VOLUME XXXI.
NUMBER 24.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1884.

*Per Annum in Advance.*
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4


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## THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH JUNE.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence:

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr. Ecroyd, for Mr. Houldsworth, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that contracts for iron work for the Indian State Railways had been entered into by the officials of the India Office with foreign manufacturers; and whether it was the case that when tenders were invited the specifications issued to British manufacturers stipulated that only British iron should be used, while those sent to foreign firms contained no such stipulation.

Mr. Cross: Two contracts for axle boxes, amounting to about £5,600, have been entered into with a foreign firm. The same specification is issued to all who tender, whether they be foreign or British firms. In the case of axle boxes, there is no stipulation that only British iron may be used.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

Baron De Ferriers asked the Under-Secretary of State for India how it was that there was a constant collection of water in a basement of the India Office necessitating the incessant action of an hydraulic pump, the click of which was very detrimental to work; and whether there was not ground for the supposition that the remedial drainage works carried on about a year ago had not proved efficient, and that the water still collecting there was contaminated with sewage.

Mr. Cross: In consequence of a leakage in the main supply waterpipe of the India Office, which was very difficult to trace, it has been necessary to use a small hand pump for an hour or two daily to keep the sub-basement dry. On Tuesday last the pipe burst, and some of the collars were flooded, necessitating a more vigorous spell at the pump. The pipe is now repaired, and there is no obstacle to the industry of the clerks. As I have said, the water which escaped came from the main supply pipe, and was perfectly clean. There is no reason to suppose it was contaminated with sewage.

THE SALE LAWS IN INDIA.

May 15.—Mr. Burt asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the natives' complaint of the unusual stringency with which the Salt Preventive Establishment, Madras, had worked the salt laws during the past three years would be heard, whether it was true that 15,004 natives were arrested in the official year ending March 31, 1883, for eating untaxed salt, and taken to distant Courts for trial; and whether at this moment the tax on salt in Madras was double what it was in the East India Company's day.

Mr. Cross, in reply, said during the year 1882-83, 15,004 persons were accused of dealing in, or being in possession of illicit salt to the extent of 10,000 tons. Of those persons, 48 per cent. were dismissed by the Salt Department with a warning, and 7,836, or 52 per cent. were sent for trial before the nearest Magistrate of whom 93 per cent. were convicted. To the last clause of the question, my answer is—yes.

WE ARE GLAD to see it stated that Maharajah Ram Narain Sing of Ramghur in Chotanagpur, has agreed to defray the expenses of maintaining a Homœopathic charitable dispensary at Hazaribagh. We should like to know who will take charge of it.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has passed a resolution for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister by 238 votes to 127.

THE FRENCH ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY have offered a series of prizes for the best essays or papers on tobacco in an anti-tobbaco sense—and also medals and diplomas will be awarded to the successful writers. The essays which are to be sent to the President, may be written in English, French or German.

THE TURKESTAN GAZETTE states that the Chinese authorities in Kashgar are preventing Russian Mossulmans from trading in eastern Turkestan except Kashgar, in open violation of the existing Russo-Chinese treaty. The Russian Foreign Minister will, it is stated, represent the matter to the Chinese Government.

BY A DECREE of the 3rd March last, the Censor of China has prohibited the attendance of women and girls to the temples as being injurious to public morality.

SAYS THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS: The Maharajah of Travancore has deposited with Government a sum of Rs. 6000 for endowing the Madras Medical College with a monthly scholarship of Rs. 15 to be awarded to the best female candidate who would go in for a medical degree. This scholarship will be tenable for 4 years and is open to native females of any caste. A medal is also to be given yearly to the female candidate who passes best.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS understands that when a sufficient number of female students will be enrolled at the Calcutta Medical College, 10 special scholarships will be created for them, 5 to be tenable for 4 years, and the other 5 for five years. This is a move in the right direction.

ANENT some Archæological discoveries, at Syriam, near Rangoon, a Rangoon paper says:—

So far as can be judged from the fragments which Captain Wyse has brought over from Syriam, the whole has formed the representation of a battle or an imposing military procession. The figures of warriors, armed with a short sword and shield, can be very easily made out, some of the figures being nearly perfect, while some of the musicians are in the same state of preservation. A very quaint and curious feature of the work, as at first designed, must have been a number of figures of people with monkey faces, and wearing hats of the type known as the billycock, or wide awake. Whether these were intended by the artist to represent foreigners, we cannot say, but we should think it is very likely. Of the date of these tiles, there is no evidence, not a scrap of anything in the shape of an inscription having yet been found. The glazing in many instances, is of a very high order of excellence, some of the tiles looking as fresh as if they had just come out of the kiln, with the glaze on them bright, clear, and without a scratch. The find has been examined by Dr. Forchhammer, Government Archæologist, who intends to photograph the most perfect specimens; but in the absence of anything in the shape of an inscription, he has not yet said anything as to their probable age. Some small fragments of pottery have been found with the tiles, but not sufficient to furnish Dr. Forchhammer with any data of value in enquiring into the history of the work. It may be mentioned that some of the glazing closely resembles that which may be found in temples in India.

TUESDAY, 10TH JUNE.

A RUSSIAN FAMILY known as Bulabun is in Lahore for sometime past, and intends to move on to Kurrachi. The Police have been ordered to keep a strict eye on their movements. So Russia has at last made itself visible in India. We hope this family may not be of the type of those who negociated for the cession of Merv.

IT IS stated that great excitement prevails at Singapore for the Siamese Consul having harboured 3 slave girls in his house. The consul is now under trial for slave owning. The affair has produced a great sensation among the wealthy Chinese and Arab slave-owners.

MR. BERWICK, the District Judge of Colombo, who was only the other day rather roughly handled by the authorities for impertinence, has again come before the public in a worse situation. One Mr. James Adan Gunfwardone of Moratueva, Ceylon, has filed a suit for damages for Rs. 20,000 against Mr. Berwick in the District Court of Klutaarat for having apprehended and detained him in Court for 2 hours, which the Judge had no legal power to do, and for calling the plaintiff low, brute, mean, wretch, scoundrel and such like polished epithets.

THE THAKUR OF BHOWNUGGUR has subscribed Rs. 50,000 in aid of the proposed Bombay International Exhibition. This is making one's purse-string too loose.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us of the miserable state of the Railway station and platform of the Central Bengal Railway especially at Chandipur. Not only are they very low as causing danger to life and limb in getting into and alighting from the carriages, but are kept in a dirty condition. We hope the authorities will take notice of this matter.

THE FOLLOWING appears in the *London Daily News* regarding the advantages of co-operation with Abyssinia in the settlement of London affairs:

Admiral Sir William Hewett has gone to secure the friendship of the Abyssinians, and a friendly Abyssinia should mean a safe line of retreat to the sea coast for garrisons south of Khartoum, Khartoum itself perhaps included. Such a line of retreat would be by way of Abu Haras, on the Atbara river—the most northern tributary of the Nile—Kedaref, Kassala, Sanheit and Massowah. A march from Massowah to Kassala was part of the plan which General Valentine Baker would have attempted to carry out had he beaten the Arabs at El Teb and effected the relief of Tokar. The distance from Kassala to Massowah is the same as from Berber to Sonakim; the country along the former route is fairly well supplied with water, whereas that along the latter is a sterile desert; besides on the journey from the Atbara to Massowah the returning garrisons would march for a very considerable distance along the frontiers of a friendly Power. If there are Egyptian garrisons really requiring to be released, the chances of delivering them through the friendly co-operation of King John must be discussed before the slightest attention can be paid to proposals for effecting this object by any other expedient of a military character.

A BOMBAY PAPER highly commends the appointment of Mr. F. Adam to the Bombay Legislative Council in the place of Mr. Macaulay and says that he is thoroughly acquainted with the commercial requirements of the city and of the Province; and being the chairman to the Chamber of Commerce possesses the confidence of the mercantile portion of the community. He is said, fully to sympathise with the legitimate aspirations of the natives. As a fluent speaker he will be an acquisition to the debating power of the Council.

THE STRAIN on the ministry to secure a majority in the House of Commons on the motion of Sir M. Hicks-Beach must have been very great as appears from the following circumstances which we quote from the London *Liberal*. An eminent lawyer who sits below the gangway was engaged in a case at Liverpool for the 13th and 14th May. The debate on the motion having been adjourned till the 13th, the learned and honorable gentleman in order to be in his place to take part in the division used to leave Liverpool at 5 P. M. to be at the House in time, and to start for Liverpool by the newspaper train to take up his professional duties.

A FRENCH JURYMAN was fined 2000 francs for writing to a newspaper that he was in the minority; but what would the French Government do if they found the juryman profoundly asleep while the case was being heard?

THE proposed organisation of the Panjab Commission has at last met with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India and from the particulars which have been published it appears that the judicial has been completely separated from the executive. Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will have now to confine themselves to purely executive and magisterial functions; the judicial work will be taken up by a separate branch of the service which is to consist of 11 district and Sessions Judges, 10 Assistant judges, and 17 uncovenanted subordinate judges. This measure will involve a reduction and redistribution of the districts and divisions which are to be reduced by one and four respectively. There will also be a proportionate reduction in the officers. A new financial Commissioner on Rs. 3000 a month is also to be appointed. The service will be divided into 3 grades and to each grade the salary of the regulation districts will be attached. The Punjab is more fortunate than the sister provinces.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE.

THERE ARE in Cabul, says our Lahore contemporary, persistent rumours afloat of the presence of a Russian agent in the Afghan capital, who is not a Turcoman or Bokhariot, but a true Muscovite. Rumour says further that this messenger has been in Cabul for months, and that he is now on the point of departure; but only to make room for a colleague.

MR. JOHN WALLACE, late of the Madras Civil Service, has launched his long-threatened thunderbolt at the heads of the Madras Government. This is no less than a criminal prosecution of Mr. Grant-Duff, Sir Frederick Roberts, Mr. D. F. Carmichael, and Mr. H. E. Sullivan. Mr. Wallace appeared before Justices Kernan and Muthuswamy Ayer on the 4th instant, and argued that the above four gentlemen were liable, in the Queen's Bench, to punishment for misdemeanour in the shape of oppression or injury. He quoted 13 Geo. IV ch. 63, sec. 39, and 21 Geo. III, ch. 70, sec. 5, which he said, was extended to the Government of Madras by 39 and 40 Geo. III, ch. 79, sec. 3. The specific section under which he framed his charges was sec. 5, 21 Geo. III, ch. 70. Their Lordships accepted a written complaint, to the accuracy of the statements in which Mr. Wallace was sworn, and intimated that they would look into the matter after the vacation now pending. Mr. Wallace was satisfied to wait, and incidentally mentioned that he was "obliged to bring out matters of a scandalous nature, implicating the character of three of the members" of the Government, some of which he purposed to establish by the evidence of the witnesses. He had put into writing a charge of fraud against Mr. H. E. Sullivan, which he had brought to the notice of the Government of India. Their Lordships ordered the papers to be filed, intimating that they would set down the matter for hearing, and give notice for the first week after the re-opening of the Court. Mr. Wallace also wished to lodge a complaint against Mr. Muthuswamy Chetty, Third Judge of Madras Small Cause Court, for treating him discourteously; but Mr. Justice Kernan informed him that the High Court had no power over the Small Cause Court except in appeals on legal grounds, and Mr. Wallace should carry his complaint to the Government.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT have lately issued a circular forbidding the acceptance of Auditorships and Secretaryships of private persons or institutions

by Government servants without obtaining the previous sanction of Government. We do not see the justice of the order. Every man's spare hours ought to be his own and what possible harm to Government could there be if Government servants employ their leisure time in this way?

IT IS STATED that three members of the Colombo Chamber of Commerce were successively elected for nomination to the Ceylon Legislative Council, but they have all declined the honour.

THE CEYLON PATRIOT says that there has been a scarcity of both silver and copper coins in Colombo and business has therefore flagged there.

SAYS THE INDIAN SPECTATOR:—A well known citizen of Madras, Mr. P. Rungiah Naidu Garu, has just forwarded a memorial to Lord Kimberley severely complaining of jobbery in the Revenue Settlement Department. He points out in feeling terms that though an alien bureaucracy has narrowed the field for Native employment in the superior branches of the administration, even this "limited field" has been so much encroached upon that Natives of Madras may well despair of justice being done to them by the European officials, however loud their protests against the open violation of the rules laid down in their behalf. He refers to two recent instances in which appointments specially intended for Natives have been conferred on personal friends and relatives by the Madras Revenue Settlement Director. The memorial enters into details of this jobbery in a circumstantial manner and winds up with the following observations: "as a loyal subject of Her Majesty, and as one enjoying special opportunities of knowing the feeling of my countrymen, that by these frequent instances in which the assurances of Her Majesty's Ministers and representatives fail to be carried out, the confidence of the Native subject is apt to be weakened, and whatever faith in the evenhanded justice and benevolence of the British Government statesmen like Lord Ripon may exert to produce in the minds of the Native community, it is likely to be shaken by acts of apparent partiality to Europeans, allowed to be done by local authorities."

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR makes the following pertinent remarks on Planter Webbs case:

A case more open to legitimate criticism by the Press is that of the planter Webb who was charged with having used criminal violence on a woman leading to her death, and whom the Magistrate seems to have let off with a fine of Rs. 100 [some say Rs. 200.] The Magistrate does not find the graver charge proved. Taking it to be so, the accused stands convicted of wrongful confinement of a woman for a whole night, with a foul purpose. To be content with merely fining such an offender is a mockery of justice. If the law could not allow of a more severe award, then the sooner the law is changed, the better, for the reputation of British rule in India. But if the Magistrate has misused the law, we hope the case will be taken notice of. Nothing vexes the Native so much as the dishonour of a woman, and for that crime he thinks no punishment too heavy.

We believe the Chief Commissioner of Assam has called for the papers of this case.

THURSDAY, 12TH JUNE.

WE TAKE the following from *Allen's Indian Mail*. "We are glad to be able to announce that at a meeting of the Council of the Liberty and Property Defence League, held at the offices of the League last Friday, the Right Hon. the Earl of Wemyss in the chair, the Bengal Tenancy Bill as amended in Select Committee was taken into consideration, and unanimously condemned. Mr. Roper Lethbridge, C. I. E, on behalf of the Indian Constitutional Association, laid before the Council the file of official *Gazettes*, containing the amended Bill together with the dissents of the Hon. Kristo Das Pal Rai Bahadur, C. I. E., the Hon. the Maharajah of Darbhanga, and others, and explained in detail the history of the Bill, and the views of the Indian Constitutional Association in regard to it. On the motion of the Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue, seconded by the Right Hon. Lord Bramwell, it was unanimously agreed that the offer of federation, made by Mr. Roper Lathbridge on behalf of the Indian Constitutional Association, should be accepted by the League and it is understood that the League will take active measures to co-operate with the Association in opposition to the Bill.

THE SUBJECT for the English essay for the Stanhope prize at Oxford, for the year 1885, will be "Nadir Shah."

IT IS reported that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will shortly visit England at the request of the Queen, and that it is unlikely they will return to India.

THE FOLLOWING Notification appears in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

PRIZE ESSAY FOR NATIVE LADIES.

Babu Brojo Mohun Dutt, Rai Bahadur, at present Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Krishnaghur, having founded an annual prize of Rs. 40 for the encouragement of female education in Bengal, has accepted the following conditions for the award of the prize:—

(1) That the competition be open to all educated women, being Natives of Bengal without regard to age.

[2] That the prize be given for an essay, to be written in either Bengali or Sanskrit.

[3] That the essays be sent to the Central Text-Book Committee for adjudication within six months of the date of advertisement.

[4] That each essay be accompanied by the written declaration of the husband, parent, or guardian of the competitor that to the best of his belief she has received no assistance of any kind, direct or indirect, in writing the essay.

The subject of the essay for the first year is "The Educational Value of the Study of History." Candidates are requested to send their essays within six months from this date [11th June] to the Secretary to the Central Text-Book Committee Office of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, Calcutta. Each essay must be accompanied by the written declaration above referred to. The envelope containing the essay shall be superscribed "Brojo Mohun Dutt Prize Essay." The name of the successful competitor will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

A. W. CROFT,
*Director of Public Instruction.*

*The 11th June* 1884.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's office:

Weekly memorandum of Remittance, to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Amount to be remitted during 1884-85... | £14,628,945 |
| 2. Remitted from 1st April 1884 to 7th June 1884 ... ... ... ... | £3,130,400 |
| 3. Balance to be remitted from 8th June 1884 to 31st March 1885 ... ... ... | £11.498,545 |
| Amount as in Budget Estimate ... ... | £15,500,000 |
| Adduced and a Balance of last year ... ... | £160,195 |
| | £16,660,195 |
| Deduct equivalent of 2¼ crores at 1*s* 7·5*d* per rupee ... ... ... ... | £.20,31,250 |
| | £14,628,945 |

THE FOLLOWING appears in the *Statesman*:

In the German Reichstag, Her von Potticher has introduced a bill for placing 125,000 marks or 6750£ at the disposal of the emperor to reward the members of the German Cholera Commission for their discoveries in Egypt and India. Of this sum 100,000 marks would be given to Dr. Koch and the rest divided among his colleagues. Dr. Koch has also been decorated with the crown order of the second class and presented with the life bust of the emperor. Such are the rewards which are showered upon distinguished scientific men by enlightened Germany.

What has India to show to this?

A FRENCH PAPER announces the formation of a Company for the construction of a Railway from Algiers to Tumbuctoo, a distance of 1700 miles across the desert of Sahara. In addition to the Railway the water supply is also to be carried along the distance, the cost of the pipes alone being estimated at £1600 per mile. The entire project will, it is said, cost about 16 millions of pounds.

A STRANGE race is recorded as having been run by a horse in Switzerland. It is four years old. Escaping from its master it ran abreast of a passenger train which started from Berne for Lucerne and galloped ahead of the train for a distance of 9 kilometers or about 5 miles and half as far as Malters. For the next station which was distant from Malters by 6 killometers or about 3 miles, the train nearly overtook the horse, but the latter managed to win the race and arrived at the terminus infront of the train, breathing hard and sweating profusely, but quite uninjured. The whole distance of 20 killometers or 12 miles was run in 34 minutes. This will give an average of 23 miles per hour—a rate of speed little in excess of that which is attained by ordinary passenger trains on Indian Railways.

FRIDAY, 13TH JUNE.

THE RECENT debate on Egyptian affairs has brought into prominent relief the strong dissatisfaction caused by the ministry. Sir Michael Hicks Beech moved in a crowded House and amid loud cheers from the opposition benches "that the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government has not tended to promote the success of General Gordon's Mission, and that even such steps as may be necessary to secure his personal safety are still delayed." The principal speakers in favour of the motion were Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Forster and Mr. Goschen. The last two gentlemen had the courage of their convictions and refused to support the Liberal party to which they belonged on the ground that the Government had hopelessly failed to fulfil the responsibilities of their situation and to make the necessary preparation for helping General Gordon. The reply of the Premier displayed remarkable vehemence and power of analysis but it defended a desperate cause; the scene in the house was one of intense excitement. Five hundred and eighty-three members attended and the House was full. The Peers mustered strong and the strangers' gallery was densely thronged. Members unable to move were carried in chairs while a bright array of distinguished ladies keenly watched the result of the debate. At length at 20 minutes to 2 o'clock in the morning of the 13th ultimo the House divided when the vote was negatived by a ministerial majority of 28. The debate has exposed a sad want of organization on the conservative side; there was very little of discipline and Lord Churchill made no secret of his apostacy, but the clever manœuvre by which he gained over the Parnellites marks him out as a leader of the future. The ministerial victory was due not to any sense of confidence in the Ministry by the people of England but to a fear lest the country should fare worse under the guidance of the opposition who had no distinct programme to lay before the public, no definite policy to proclaim. As matters stand the Liberals have tided over a fearful crisis in their career, and if they can command equal success in the debate on the Franchise Bill their lease of power will continue for some time to come at least.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Eastern Bengal Railway Company have made a reduction in the fares for the third and fourth classes. This will be a boon to the poor. Will the monthly ticket-holders derive any benefit from the change?

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL has narrowly escaped a downfall. The Liberal Association of Kirkcaldy having been dissatisfied with some of his votes requested him to resign, and Sir George in reply told the Association that he would await the result of the votes of the electors. The Association went the length of ascertaining the opinions of the electors, but it not having proved sufficiently strong against him, he has been able to hold his head above water. We congratulate him on his success.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN, speaking at a meeting of the East Indian Association the other day, stated that when he was at Tiflis a few weeks ago, he met an Armenian who had just returned from accompanying three Russian officers of high rank on a secret mission to Cabul. Mr. Marvin's informant had officiated as interpreter to the Embassy.

SATURDAY, 14TH JUNE.

THE LONDON DAILY NEWS has the following paragraph:

"Mr. Banerjee, Editor of the *Bengali*, whose imprisonment at Calcutta on a charge of contempt of Court excited considerable attention several months ago, is expected to visit England on a mission connected with the question of the age at which candidates are admitted to the Indian Civil Service."

THE SAME JOURNAL has received the following telegram from Simla:

*Simla, June 13th, 12h. 10m.*—Letters from Cabul state that the Ameer has ordered the levy of an income tax of one per cent. per annum, four year's tax to be paid in advance. He intends to secure for himself the monopoly of the sale of *ghee* and country oil.

THE FOLLOWING is a copy of the despatch of Sirdar Mahommed Ishak Khan, announcing to Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan the surrender of Maimena:

On Saturday, the 17th May, I moved from Katta-Kala and reached Khisht-pul, about eight miles from Maimena, but on this side. On Sunday I halted there and ordered off the troops of Kaisar to Almar; those of Jankara to Sumagh; and those of Kathistan to Kala-i-Nizabeg and to the interior of the pass; and instructed the troops to get all their accoutrements ready on Monday to march on Tuesday, the 20th, with the help God, and to encamp around Maimena. At about twelve noon I myself rode from Khisht-pul yesterday, Sunday, the 18th, with 300 cavalry and 2 field pieces, to reconnoitre the road, with a view to lead the troops and transport to Naoroz Tappa, from which place the plain of Maimena begins. After examining the roads, and having made myself thoroughly acquainted with it, I returned to camp by the time of evening prayers.

When the people of the city of Maimena saw your Highness's troops assembled in the plain, they were surprised and struck with terror; and having formed themselves into groups of five or ten men each, they came out of the city, until by the morning their number had reached to nearly two thousand. To-day the majority of the people of Maimena waited on me at Khisht-pul. Meer Dilawar Khan, the ruler of the country, being hard pressed, and finding himself unable to effect his escape, came over to my camp at about 8 P.M., accompanied by his remaining officials, and fell at my feet and apologised for his past offences. God willing, to-morrow, Tuesday, the 20th, with the help of God, I will enter Maimena with all the troops.

THERE WERE 215 deaths in the town during the week ending 7th June of which 37 were from cholera, 21 from small-pox, 51 from fever, 9 from bowel complaints, one from suicide, one from wounds and one from Accident and 94 from other causes.

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA says that a petition has gone up to Government containing some serious charges against the Assistant Commissioner of Palamow duly attested by a native of the place. The *Ptrika* has cited a large number of Mr. Renny's judgements which were all upset on appeal, and has also quoted a portion of the Chota Nagpur Judicial Commissioner's judgment delivered in appeal in the case of Pari Manjhi *vs.* Mohendra Nath Deb which tends to cast doubt on the aptitude of the Magistrate in fairly dealing with cases which by virtue of his position come before him for trial. We hope the Government will order a sifting enquiry into the matter.

A CONTEMPORARY says that recognisance bonds have become very fashionable in Barrisal as the



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best means of bringing peace and tranquillity to the district, and we read that in one sub-division only four thousand people were compelled to sign as many thousand bonds; the number for the whole district reached the extraordinary figure 8,000 in a single year. This is a vagary which calls for enquiry.

A CORRESPONDENT has brought to our notice that great jobbery is now being practised in the Accountant General's office in the disposal of appointments. He says that the claims of the apprentices of long standing are generally overlooked in filling up vacancies and Eurasian lads are brought in to fill them. The authorities should take notice of these anomalous proceedings.

PROFESSORS JENKINS and Ayrton have proved that a sort of electric telegraph can be successfully used for the transmission of goods on elevated metal ropes or rails. The electric currents forming the motive power pass along the supporting wires, and a succession of small cars run continually along one side in one direction, and in the opposite direction on the other side. To this new development of electric power, the name of *Telpherage* has been given, literally 'bearing afar.'

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has written a long letter in answer to the question, "What shall be done to save Gordon?" He says:—"The points may be summarised thus: Despatch immediately a small force (European) from Cairo up the Nile in boats towed by river steamers, with instructions to push up the Nile as far as safely possible, to Korosko at last, and thus to communicate with Gordon and get touch of him. By 'immediately' is meant a few days only on the assumption that the arrangements between England and Cairo would be made by telegraph. Follow that up by more troops to serve as an intermediate base and to keep up communications. Prepare for a strong expedition to start from Suakim for Berber about the middle of October. Proclaim officially that England will either rescue Gordon or justly avenge his fate."

IN VIEW of the recent project, about which so much discussion has taken place in learned circles, to fill up the great Desert of Sahara, by connecting it with the Mediterranean Sea, a correspondent of the *Scientific American* has made a calculation, according to which it would require 4,000 years for the waters from the Mediterranean to fill the valley of the Jordan, which is 1,000 feet below the former, the water to flow through a passage 160 feet wide by 25 feet deep, with a velocity of 4 miles an hour. With a channel 100 times this capacity it is possible, he says, to limit the period of filling to 40 years. At the same rate it would take 40,000 years to fill up the Caspian Sea to the sea level, and thousands of years to fill up the Sahara.

THE COMERCIO of Manila contains advices from the Marinne Islands to the effect that on the island of Guguan in that group, a volcano has been continuously in a state of eruption since November last. A Netherlands India paper reports that since the 15th ultimo the volcano called Lamongan in the province of Problinggo (Java) has shown increasing activity, fire being cast out, explosions heard, and stones ejected to a great distance, without, however, doing any damage.

ACCORDING to a Calcutta paper the Amir has developed a taste for engineering, and having expressed a wish to see a railway running in his dominions, the Government of India have presented him with two miles of light railway on the Decauville system with engine, carriages, &c., to complete it. It is intended that the line should be laid down somewhere in the neighbourhood of the city of Cabul, but the great question is how the engine and boiler are to be conveyed there.

WE beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications and periodicals:—1 Report of the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for 1883. 2. The Harvest Field for May and June 1884. 3. The Teacher for January and March 1884. 4. Gup and Gossip of June 11, 1884. 5. Archæological Survey of India, Reports vol XVII. 6. Asiatic Society's Journal vol. LIII. 7. People's Magazine June 1884. 8. Administration Report of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal 1883-84. 9. National Review for December 1883. 10. Annual Report of the Cinchona Plantation for 1883-84.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*London, June* 7.—The House of Commons last night, read for the second time, the Bill for the conversion of Consols. A public meeting has been called for Thursday next to be held at the Mansion House in order to promote a memorial in honour of the late Sir Bartle Frere. A distinguished and influential committee has been formed, who invite the co-operation of the friends and admirers of His Excellency in India. The hon. Mr. Bullen-Smith has been appointed Indian Councillor *vice* Mr. Andrew Cassells.

8.—It is reported that Earl Granville and M. Waddington have come to an agreement with respect to the proposed Egyptian Conference. News from the Cape states that the Usutus have re-attacked the loyal tribes in the reserve territory, but were defeated. The Boers and Usutus have also invaded Usibepu's territory.

9.—Earl Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords to-day, said that negotiations between France and England with reference to the Egyptian Conference were rapidly progressing, and he promised to make a statement on the subject shortly, probably next week. The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon publishes the basis of the agreement for the Conference. England lends Egypt eight millions sterling, and consents to the multiple control. The British occupation of the country will not terminate before the end of the year 1887. The Sultan of Turkey undertakes to occupy the ports in the Red Sea, and will send sixteen thousand Turkish troops to pacify the Soudan.

12.—The Porte abstains from taking part in Egyptian Conference, unless the whole Egyptian question is submitted for consideration or a previous understanding arrived at with England.

13.—The House of commons last evening negatived an amendment embodying women's suffrage in the Reform Bill, by 271 votes against 135. Mr. Gladstone said he disclaimed all responsibility in the passing of the Bill, if the amendment was adopted.


# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1884.


## MR. ROPER LETHBRIDGE ON THE TENANCY BILL AND THE TIMES.

THE WHOLE landed interest of Bengal and Behar ought to be grateful to Mr. Lethbridge for his able and judicious letter to the *Times* on the Tenancy Bill. Mr. Lethbridge points out that "the only native supporters of the Bill are a few gentlemen mostly lawyers or journalists resident in Calcutta whose imaginations have been fixed by the sensational character of Lord Ripon's legislative proposals." With reference to the mischievous attempt made in England to excite the antipathy of the English people against the landholders on the ground that the latter supported the Ilbert Bill, he says "I do not mean to say that the propertied class any more than any other class of natives actively opposed the Ilbert Bill; I have always held that it would be unreasonable to expect them to do so." In fact it would be the height of injustice to condemn native zemindars and subject them to legislative confiscation of their rights because in the honest and conscientious discharge of their duty to their country they thought they were bound to support a measure which furthered the interests of the people. No political strategy can be more dishonest than that which seeks to prejudice public opinion against the opponents of the Bill on the ground that they are men who have supported a particular view on a different question. It is measures not men that must invoke criticism and regulate its verdict. Suppose the vote for censure had been moved by Mr. Parnell instead of Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Could the *personnel* of the mover be rationally held to influence in the slightest degree the opinion of any right-thinking man? The truth is that in politics as in every thing else, men's judgments are formed from the platform on which they stand and it would be unreasonable to expect them to forego their nature and deliberate convictions. While therefore we yield to none in the sincere expression of a profound regret at the wide gulf that has opened anew between races whose union on many questions would have been productive of great good to India, we must at the same time take the liberty to say that the divergence of view with regard to the Ilbert Bill is an utterly irrelevant fact as regards the formation of an opinion about the Rent Bill.

Mr. Lethbridge further points out that the Bill as originally planned by Sir George Campbell and his successors, was a wholly different measure from the monsterous Minerva which has sprung from the brain of the present legislature. It was a bill originally to afford facilities to the landholders for the punctual realization of their rents in consideration of the fact that they have been burdened with the collection and payment of the road and public work cesses and that they were liable to be crushed and utterly destroyed by the Almighty Engine of a Sun-set law, but now thanks to years of elaboration it professes to create between the landholders and the actual cultivators of soil a the body of middlemen clothed with most extensive powers to deal with their tenures in any way they think proper. A measure like this would be unjust under any circumstances but as Mr. Lethbridge points out its injustice is heightened by the fact that it has not been preceded by any complete and satisfactory enquiry—that enquiry as we have often and often urged ought to be in the language of Mr. Lethbridge, "a real enquiry—not merely a few nominees of Governments strolling about the country taking notes in the *dilettante* fashion over their cigars, and then putting forth their preconceived notions of what the facts ought to be as a report, but a formal Commission taking evidence in a public and orderly manner in the presence of representatives of the interested parties with cross-examination and regular record."

We are grateful to Mr. Lethbridge for the justice he has done to the native propertied class by describing it as most thoroughly loyal and entirely devoted to the English connection. Short-sighted and injudicious or weak statesmen may at times sorely try their allegiance by propounding ill considered schemes of policy or legislation, but history clearly records how during the darkest days of the mutiny the zemindars of Bengal and Behar unflinchingly stood by their sovereign, and heartily helped the cause of order and peace, and it is these men who are to be ruthlessly sacrificed and reduced to poverty for the sake of an experiment in the interests of a borrowed sociology.

## MR. THOMAS HUGHES ON THE CIVIL SERVICE AGE QUESTION.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, of Chester, an ex-M. P., has written an able and thoughtful letter to the *Times* on the subject of the limit of age for candidates presenting themselves to the Indian Civil Service competitive examination. We had barely time last week to glance at it. The opinion of Mr. Hughes on this great and important question possesses a peculiar value. He states nothing but the truth when he says that the position of an outsider has its advantages over that of a member of Parliament, who is actively engaged in the conflicts of political life. It is now ten years since he ceased to be a member of Parliament, and there are no party considerations to bias his judgment. Mr. Hughes rightly looks upon the Civil Service question as one of the most vital questions of the day, because he is one of those high-minded Englishmen who think that the future of England is inseparably bound up with that of India. He says:—"If he cannot deny this, as I think no serious English politician will be inclined to do, then surely the method by which the governing class of that vast Empire (I regret to be obliged to use that word) are sifted out must at once take its place in the first rank of national problems. Now, for the last 30 years, since the East India Company was dethroned, England has acknowledged and proclaimed her duty and intention of governing India for the Indians—of establishing equality between the subjects of the Queen born in England and in India, so far as might be possible as time went on. Among the first steps taken in this direction stand out in honorable prominence—first, the establishment of Universities and Colleges in India in which the highest education is offered to the youth of the whole country; and secondly the establishment of the competitive system by which the Covenanted Civil Service was thrown open to all the Queen's subjects, whether natives of Great Britain, of India, or of the Colonies." Both these wise measures, we would point out to Mr. Hughes, were adopted by the East India Company before the Government of India was transferred to the Crown. The Covenanted Civil Service was thrown open to public competition at the last renewal of the charter of the Company in 1853; while Universities were first established in India in 1857, shortly before the outbreak of the Mutiny. Mr. Hughes has made another mistake. He says that when the Covenanted Civil Service was first thrown open, the maximum limit of age was

fixed at 22. This is not the case. At first the limit was 23 years, and it remained so for the first 2 or 3 years of the competitive examination. If we remember rightly, it was in 1858 that the age limit was reduced from 23 to 22 years. It was during the first two or three years of the competitive examination when the limit was 23 years, that India got some men of exceptional ability —men like Sir Charles Aitchison, Mr. Justice Raymond West, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding the misstatements of facts we have just pointed out, there can be no doubt as to the soundness of the views which Mr. Hughes has expressed upon this question. He is entirely at a loss to understand why any distinction as to age limit should have been made between the Home Civil Service and the Covenanted Civil Service of India. The limit of age prescribed for candidates for the former service is 24 years, and Mr. Hughes thinks that the same standard should have been laid down for the latter. He observes:—"Why men who mature slowly should be less valuable in India than in England I am unable to understand; but I quite admit that there may be reasons for the difference which may have escaped me. However the age of 22 was fixed; and although the fact that the examinations were held in England and the English language threw fearful odds against Natives of India, it was found that a certain limited number of them could come over here and hold their own against the picked youth of the united kingdom." It was probably for this reason that the age limit was further lowered to 21. "This change" remarks Mr. Hughes, "would appear to have been made on considerations relating to English candidates. At any rate there is no evidence so far as I am aware, that the question was considered from a Native point of view. The result, so far as England is concerned, was that the number of successful candidates from the English Universities was greatly reduced from the two-fifths at which it had previously stood. As regards India the change acted almost as a prohibition, the successful candidates under the new regulation coming to an average of one per year." We must not forget that when the age limit was reduced from 22 to 21 years, the crammers began to be at Oxford and Cambridge, and the number of University men fell off considerably. The great increase in the number of University men furnished Lord Salisbury with a pretext for again lowering the age from 21 to 19 years. "Again the result in England," writes Mr. Hughes, "has been to diminish the number of candidates from the Universities almost by one-half; while it would seem to have absolutely closed the Covenanted Civil Service to Natives. At any rate not a single candidate from India has been successful since 1876. From that time great bitterness has been felt in India on this subject. A wide-spread belief has grown up, natural enough surely, though I hope and incline to believe unfounded, that the lower age of 19 was fixed upon for the express purpose of finally excluding Natives from the Covenanted Civil Service. How dangerous such a belief may become when entertained by the numerous and rapidly-growing class who have passed through the Indian Colleges, and are now controlling the Native Press, filling the professions, and influencing the trade of India, it is surely scarcely necessary to point out." We commend these thoughtful observations to Lord Kimberley who bluntly told the deputation from the Indian Reform Association the other day that there was no necessity for making a change in the existing age limit. Mr. Hughes justly characterises Lord Kimberley's answer to the deputation as a "disastrous conclusion." If His Lordship had carefully and impartially weighed the *pros* and *cons* of the case, he would not have so summarily rejected the prayer of the Indian Reform Association. Mr. Hughes tells us that this conclusion is not of Lord Kimberley or of the Government, but it must be that of the Council of the Secretary of State. It seems to us that Mr. Hughes has done an injustice to the Indian Council. There is no evidence whatever to show that Lord Kimberley was influenced by his Council in refusing to re-open the Civil Service age question. At any rate Lord Salisbury did not allow himself to be guided by the members of his Council when he lowered the age limit from 21 to 19 years. But whether it be the conclusion of Lord Kimberley or that of the Council of India, it is a disastrous conclusion, and it is for the House of Commons to over-rule the India Office, and give the people of India the chance of taking an honorable part, according to their capacity and aspirations, in the administration of their own country.

## THE LAW AS TO THE EXECUTION OF DECREES.

"A MAN'S DIFFICULTIES" observed Sir Barnes Peacock "commence when he gets a decree." Year by year the wisdom and the truth of these remarks are being bitterly verified. The last number of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, contains the report of a case "Biswa Sovan Chunder Gosvami vs Benund Chunder Debinger Adhikar Gosvami" in which the High Court Justices, Messrs. MacDonell and Field, enunciate rules which go to assimilate the procedure in the execution department to that which obtains with regard to regular suits. This assimilation has in fact already been effected so far as is possible by section 647 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The result is that whenever a decree-holder has to revive execution of his decree he will be required by the current decisions of the Court strictly to conform to the rules which regulate the revival of civil cases. Now these latter rules are contained in the 7th Chapter of the Code. That Chapter enacts that on default of appearance of both the parties to a suit it is liable to dismissal, that if the Plaintiff appears, but the Defendant does not appear, it shall be tried *exparte*, if the summons has been duly served; that if the defendant appears, but the Plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall, except in a case of confession of judgment, dismiss the suit. It will thus be seen that the Chapter deals exclusively with cases of default of appearance; but very frequently in execution of decrees, decree-holders fail in consequence of the fraud of their debtors, or their own ignorance or inability to proceed to a realization of the amounts due to them. Suppose for instance a judgment debtor has no real properties which can be attached and sold and that all his moveables are concealed beyond the reach of the processes of the court, what is the unfortunate decree-holder to do? After service of a notice on the judgment-debtor he finds himself utterly at sea. He cannot find any properties which he can ask the Court to attach, and a warrant of arrest of the person of his debtor which is the only other remedy open to him can never in the majority of instances be successfully pursued. The Execution Court anxious to show a clear file does not allow him breathing time, and if the decree-holder fails to comply with the orders of the Court within the period allowed by it, the application for execution may, according to the view of Law propounded by their Lordships of the High Court, be dismissed. Now a dismissal in such a case is fraught with the gravest dangers to the interests of public justice. Strictly speaking it is only cases which are dealt with under 7th Chapter of the Code that are capable of revival, but in the case put the conditions that occur take it wholly out of the purview of that chapter. If then the application having been once dismissed cannot be brought into life again, is the execution to be barred for ever? Such a cause, as we have already observed, would be inequitable in the highest degree. In fact the analogy between the procedure which obtains in regular suits and that which regulates the procedure with regard to applications for executions is never complete, and while we are sincerely grateful to their Lordships for condemning the pernicious practice of striking off cases on the mere motion of presiding Judges, that gratitude would have been greater if the public had been favored with an exposition of the law applicable to the contingencies stated above; in the case to which we have called attention, it appears that the original decree which had been passed by the Subordinate Judge of Tezpur in Assam was transferred to a Court of co-ordinate jurisdiction at Durrung, the last Court on the 29th of July 1881 gave the decree-holder 7 days' grace to take the necessary steps; the decree-holder being unable to take any, the case was struck off on the 9th of August of the same year. It appears further that on the 4th of March 1882 application was made for the revival of the proceedings, and it was allowed by the Court. Upon this state of facts it was contended that the orders of the 19th of August and the 2nd of June by the latter of which the proceedings commenced on the 4th of March 1882 were struck off operated to bring the proceedings to an end. With regard to this contention the Court of first appeal, that of the District Judge, made the following remarks: "I find that the striking off of the execution proceedings on the 19th of August 1881 was not a termination of them. It is to be borne in mind that the case had been transferred from one District to another and that a reasonable time ought to have been given to the decree-holder to prosecute them in a new court. It appears however that the proceedings only reached the Durrung Court on the 29th of July and that they were struck off for default of prosecution 21 days later without as appears from the record any notice having been given to the decree-holder."

"The next question that arises is whether granting that the order of the 19th of August 1881 did not of itself operate to bring the proceedings to an end, the failure of the decree-holder to take any further steps for six months afterwards (until the 4th of March 1882) implied abandonment of the proceedings. Here the point is more doubtful and the facts are not very fully disclosed on the record or by the pleaders. But it is admitted that in this interval the original judgment-debtor died and that of itself is reasonable ground for admitting a certain amount of delay in further prosecuting the case. I think, on the whole, that the interval does not of itself prejudice the right of the decree-holder to continue the proceedings." Referring to this matter the Judges of the High Court remark: "The Judge has found that the execution was one continued execution, and that the orders made upon the applications of the 4th of March 1882 and 11th July 1882 merely restore the original execution proceedings to the file, and that therefore the original execution proceedings were being continued. If after execution proceedings were struck off on the 19th of August 1881 or on the 2nd of June 1882 a proper application under the provisions of section 108 of the Code had not been made, the judgment-debtor might have objected in the first court and might have followed out his objection by preferring an appeal."

We may be permitted respectfully to observe that we doubt whether the procedure prescribed by section 108 of the Code of Civil Procedure, could have applied to the application of the 4th of March 1882, but there can be no question whatsoever that the doctrine of the continuity of proceedings which is enunciated by the Judge and sanctioned by the High Court furnishes the true key to the solution of the difficulties which lie in the path of the decree-holder. If he is really unable to exhaust all processes for the execution of his decree owing to causes over which he has no control, and if in his presence the proceedings are terminated by an order of striking off or dismissal, justice requires that he should not be deprived of the fruits of his labor, his decree annihilated and his money lost to him for ever simply because he is unable to do what cannot be done by any person in his circumstances. We are sorry to see that many of our judges seem to be actuated by a spirit of merciless rigour towards the holders of judicial decrees. The smallest neglect on their part is never overlooked, and their difficulties never properly appreciated; but it should be remembered that if on the one hand courts ought not to endow their decrees with a perpetual lease of life so as to convert them into Damocles' swords ever hanging on the heads of judgment-debtors, a higher morality and a superior equity ordain that the payment of a just debt sanctioned by a judicial fiat is a duty which no time can affect, and that a dishonest evasion of this duty and a miserable shelter under a plea of limitation ought to be so construed as to make it really a shield and not a sword.

## THE HON'BLE MR. HOPE ON THE CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Hope has come to the rescue of the advocates of the Church Establishment in India. His position in the cabinet invests his utterances with great importance, but the logic which underlies them comes in such a questionable shape, that we are surprised that a gentleman of his ability should have committed himself to a situation from which there is hardly any escape save in polemical surrender. Our contemporary of the *Statesman* in his masterly articles on the subject has exposed the fallacies of Mr. Hope's argument so thoroughly that to attempt that task over again will be to slay the slain.

Mr. Hope assumes that the Christian gentlemen for whose religious ministration the Government of India spends 22 lakhs of Rupees per annum compose together with the Hindus and Mahomedan subjects of Her Majesty, a community whose rights and correlative obligations towards each other are equal. He assumes that the Christian population contributes to the support of the native religious institutions of the country, and therefore, he argues, the Hindus and the Mahomedans must contribute towards the maintenance of the Christian religious institutions. Now, in the first place is it correct to say that the very limited community of civil and military servants of the Crown in India for whose benefit a magnificient eccelesiastical establishment is kept up pay their share of the general taxes of the country in the same way as their Hindoo and the Mahomedan fellow subjects do? The latter pay the land tax, the licence tax, all the cesses, but what share in this liability is borne by the Christian members of the civil and military services? No soldier or civilian ever pays a tithe of the license or the land tax; upon him the incidence of direct taxation is utterly *nil* and as for the indirect taxes except the duty on salt he stands wholly and entirely tax-free. If Mr. Hope could claim for his countrymen the glory and the lustre which the name of D'Quincey has shed upon an opium-eater, possibly he might advance the cogency of his argument a bit, but we doubt very much whether his friend and fellow members of the two services will plead guilty to the soft impeachment. His payment of the general taxes of the country which Mr. Hope claims for a Christian member of Her Majesty's service is simply postulated and not proved. In the second place we wholly deny that the members of the civil and military services contribute directly or indirectly any portion of the three and half crores of rupees which are supposed to be spent on temples and mosques; that amount may be taken to represent the annual income of property endowed by former Governments and private individuals for the benefit of these institutions. As regards endowments by private gentlemen it is absurd to argue that they trench in any way upon the resources of the public exchequer. Suppose a zemindar makes a grant out of his domains to a Hindoo temple for the salvation of his soul. His grant in no way affects his liability to Government revenues; that liability remains in tact and so long as it does so remain, the national treasury does not suffer in the least. With respect to endowments made by former Governments, the British Government succeeded to the resources of the country irrespective of these grants, and the policy which has been uniformly promulgated has gone to show the most scrupulous respect for the validity of these grants. Therefore by the very course which the British Government adopted in India the hypothesis that the usufructs of the endowments were realizable assets in the hands of the Government is conclusively negatived. But whether they were such available assets or otherwise, in no sense can it be ever said that they represent any contribution by the subjects of the realm and least of all by that class whom Mr. Hope seeks to make his silent constituents. If India were a republic and if property in this country were nationalized after the model of Mr. George and others, if the Utopian Chamber of deputies which evidently floated in the imagination of Mr. Hope when he penned his minute, were an accomplished fact, and Hindoos and Mahomedans were accorded the same privileges with Christians; possibly Mr. Hope's argument might carry conviction, but while the Government of India is an absolute despotism, while the 150,000 who compose three-fortieths of the Indian population are more pleasantly conspicuous in receiving from, than in giving to, the Indian Treasury, and while what they receive they receive as princes and what they give they give as peasants—to claim for the members of such a highly paid, such a favoured, bureaucracy the privileges of a tax payer is most extraordinary reasoning. There is no right in a public servant to gratuitous aid from the Government he serves in respect of his private comforts or wants, and religious ministration cannot be placed on a higher basis than the supply of a private want. To soldiers perhaps the indulgence may be conceded in consideration of the small salary they receive, and in view of the expediency of offering a temptation for enlisting for a profession so full of hair-breadth-escapes and hazards as theirs, but to men who begin with a salary of Rs. 400 a month or about £500 a year the idea of a gratuitous supply of religious services at an enormous cost out of the hard earned money wrung from the Indian tax-payer is simply preposterous. Its solemn enunciation in an official document is only possible in India. Will the Government be prepared to incur the expense of entertaining a staff of Brahmo ministers for ministrations to the native members of the Civil Service or of Armenian or Parsee priests for gentlemen of those races who are our Magistrates and Judges. The fact is the maintenance of an establishment of the Church of England in India is an anomaly; military men or civilians who do not belong to that church cannot share in the benefit provided for by Government while their Asiatic *confreres* are absolutely uncared for, so that those for whose convenience the institution exists are the elect of the elect, and the wisdom of a measure by which 22 lakhs of rupees are annually spent for the salvation of a microscopic minority can only be equalled by numerous other acts of injustice to the Indian tax-payer which are parallel to it.

## THE DEBATE ON THE SILVER DUTIES.

THERE was recently an instructive debate or rather conversation in the House of Commons on the subject of the gold and silver plate duties and the system of compulsory hall-marking. The question was brought forward by Mr. Slagg, M. P. for Manchester. There was a peculiar appropriateness in the arrangement under which the representative of cottonopolis in Parliament rose to demand the abolition of the English import duties on Indian silver articles. At the instance of Manchester India has been made to surrender the revenue she derived from the import duties and to receive free English goods to the value of 35 millions sterling. It was therefore only to be expected that the Hon'ble Member for Manchester should ask Her Majesty's Government to do justice to India by abolishing the gold and silver plate duties. Mr. Slagg made an excellent speech in support of the cause taken up by him. He justly characterised the laws and regulations which related to the trade in precious metals as barbarous, and as affecting the trade and industry in a very injurious manner. These laws and regulations, it must not be forgotten were enacted some six years ago when it was the practice to place restrictions upon the quality of nearly every article of commerce. Mr. Slagg did not go into these laws in any detail; but what he said on the subject was sufficient for his purpose. He pointed out that all gold and silver, with the exception of certain articles manufactured in the United Kingdom, was to be assayed and stamped, the cost of the stamp being 17s. an ounce for gold and eighteen pence an ounce for silver. This latter duty, at the present value of silver, comes up to about 35 per cent. on prices. Nor is this all. All imported foreign metal must be taken to the Goldsmith's Hall before it can be sold. There its fineness is tested, and if manufactured articles are not found to be up to the legal standard, it is allowable to the authorities to break them up entirely. As a general consequence of the duty and the marking, the trade in foreign articles as might be expected, is fast approaching extinction. Mr. Slagg showed that the existing laws which had gradually effected the ruin of the trade in the precious metals, yielded no compensating advantages whatever. The revenue derived from the duty was trifling, which it was not worth retaining at the cost and burden it imposed upon the country; while in buying hall-marked silver the purchaser obtained no guarantee for the quality of the article he bought. Such being the case, there is no excuse for the maintenance of the system of compulsory hall-marking. Mr. Slagg said: "This question was also one of great importance in regard to the interests of India. By the present system we practically refuse to receive the silver productions of that country. When Indian silver articles were presented at our custom-houses, if not up to the required standard of Goldsmiths' Hall the articles were liable to be smashed up, and this right was sometimes exercised. At best the articles were refused and were sent away again. This was a crying injustice. We had made India drop its duties on imported goods from this country, and we ought to take steps to give them a free market for their silver goods. The revenue derivable from this source was really very small. It only amounted to about £83,000 a year. The question of the draw-back was of course a difficulty in the way of immediately abolishing the tax, but he was informed that the dealers in gold and silver would be willing to take £100,000 in full discharge of their claims for drawback and apportion it among themselves. All the best authorities and soundest economists were in favour of abolishing these duties at the earliest date. He did not desire to prevent purchasers who wanted to have goods hall-marked as a guarantee from getting them, but he objected to the hall-mark being made compulsory. By the maintainance of this system they were inflicting a serious injustice in trade and perpetuating an economic heresy." These noble words will find an echo in the heart of every right-minded Englishman, who retains his natural instinct for fair play.

Mr. Slagg was followed by Mr. Gorst, who paid a visit to India last cold weather. Mr. Gorst reminded the House that the Government had in successive years, proposed to abolish this tax. He then showed that the abolition would be a bare justice to the people of India. "In India," continued Mr. Gorst, "there was a remarkable industry in the manufacture of Indian silver articles, and it was desirable that the trade should receive as much encouragement as possible. No doubt, if it were not for the hall-mark an enormous trade might be done in this country of the silver articles manufactured in India. . . . He hoped members of the House would press upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer the extreme importance of this matter, especially from the Indian point of view, and that they would not have to wait long before justice was done to India." Sir George Balfour also took the same view of the case. He asked the House to bear in mind the fact that India had removed all import duties, and that English goods to the value of 35 millions sterling had been freed from duty. Sir George, like Mr. Gorst, reminded the House that in 1881-82 Mr. Gladstone in his Budget speech strongly advocated the abolition of the duties on imported manufactured silver articles. Sir George Balfour thus concluded his able speech:—"The important point was that probably in the history of the world they had never had such an example as that which had been set by India; and they had also had the Government in India and successive Secretaries of State for India all strongly appealing to the Treasury to abolish the duties on silver plate—a measure which would be but a fair and just return for the great benefits conferred on the industries of Great Britain by the repeal of the import duties on our produce and manufactures entering India. The justice of that demand had been over and over again been admitted, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer meant to do any good in the matter

it was to be hoped that he would now speak out plainly. It would be unworthy of a Liberal Government which had hitherto professed free trade principles not to deal fairly and justly by India on that subject." These remarks were, however, thrown away. Sir George Balfour's appeal was not responded to. Mr. Courtney, speaking on behalf of the Treasury, did not hold out any hope for the speedy abolition of this obnoxious tax. He could not deny that the duties operated to the prejudice of the trade between India and England. But he urged that the abolition was not an easy matter when the amount to be taken away was considered. He assured the House that if the Government could see their way to remove the practical difficulties with reference to the drawback and the loss to the revenue they would be ready to abolish the duty. Now we have said above that the revenue derived from the duties is very small. It only amounts to about £83,000 or less than 10 lakhs a year. This trifling amount England ought to be able to spare while we recollect that India was made to sacrifice a revenue of about one crore of rupees by the surrender of the import duties. As regards the question of the drawback, the dealers in gold and silver, as Mr. Slagg informed the House, would be willing to take £100,000 in full discharge of their claims for drawback and apportion it among themselves. Cannot a wealthy country like England which has a revenue of upwards of 85 millions sterling spare £100,000 for doing an act of bare justice to India? We pause for a reply.

## THE HEALTH EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

THE Health Exhibition in South Kensington was opened last month by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the unavoidable absence of the Prince of Wales. That the conservation and promotion of national health is one of the primary objects of every civilized Government was emphatically recognised by the Duke in his speech declaring the Exhibition open. His Royal Highness said "No design can be more worthy of encouragement than the earnest and costly endeavour here made to promote the good health which is one of the first conditions necessary for the happiness and prosperity of a nation. Every year shows us more clearly the vast extent of misery and the loss of working power which is due to disease which might be prevented by a better observance of the rules of public health; much has been done by charity, by science and by legislation, to diminish the effects of these diseases, but I think we must all feel that what is still most desirable is that people of all classes should know how they may help themselves and their neighbours to prevent the risk and injury to health to which they may be exposed." And again "I am glad also of the opportunity which the conferences and the display of the most scientific means of investigation will offer for the discussion and research of the best methods still to be adopted for the improvement of the public health." In another portion of his speech His Royal Highness observes "*Next to the working power which is supplied by good health, I consider that nothing contributes more to the wealth of any nation than the proper guidance of such power by judicious training: it will be an admirable result of your Exhibition if it proves, as I think it must, the great advance already made in education and if it thus encourages a more earnest and persistent study of the best methods of work in every department of life.*"

The peroration was worthy of the great occasion. "It is certain" said the accomplished Duke "that the promotion of health and Education is a source of blessing to all nations. The knowledge which one nation possesses is, by Exhibitions such as these, made accessible to all, and although this may be attended with competition and mutual rivalry, yet it need not produce hostility, but should rather promote mutual respect and good will, so that when I repeat to you my earnest wishes for the prosperity of the Exhibition, I feel I am encouraging at the same time the blessings of peace and concord among all nations. It is with the earnest hope that this may be among its good results, that I now declare this Exhibition open." It is thus that the cultured nations of Europe meet on a common platform, and exhibit the success achieved by each in conserving and utilizing the vital forces of the people for the purposes of national existence. There are few countries in which greater neglect and apathy are shewn in this respect than India; virulent diseases of the most malignant type flourish perennially and produce an abnormal death-rate which baffles the calculation of mortuary statistics, and yet the authorities look on with folded hands and lustily preach the need of self-help, but they forget that in Sanitation to be forewarned and forearmed men must have foreknowledge, and foreknowledge implies greater advance of education in the laws of Health than can be predicated of ninety nine men out of a hundred in India. While the poverty and ignorance of the people remain in all their disastrous integrity, the apathy of the Government combine with these factors and perpetuate the low condition of national health. Could some Cynic sketch forth from his imagination living specimens of public health from the numerous districts of Bengal, in which malarious fever has attained to the baleful rank of a chronic curse, what a possible *tableau vivant* would stand before us dressed in ghastly flesh and blood. Babes in the gasp of death, boys the picture of disease, and young men prematurely old could rise like Banquo's Ghost to smite the conscience of many of our administrators and rulers. But we are digressing:

The Health Exhibition in London reminds us of the fact that in the civilized countries of Europe, Governments recognize the imperative duty of controlling and regulating the health of the people. Perhaps no duty is more important, more pressing and more difficult, and in the degree in which it is successfully discharged is accomplished that development of the race which is the highest aim no less of the individual than of the community, we are sorry to find India so meagrely represented. There is hardly an Indian *savant* of note except Sir Joseph Fayrer. It would have been immensely instructive to note the gradually ascending scale of improvements in the appliances of health as represented by different nations and by the same nation in its various stages of growth. The Exhibition displays specimens illustrative of Health in its relation to food, dress, the dwellings, the school, and the worship, while a second department shews the results of primary and technical Education.

## RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE annexation of Sarakhs by Russia has accentuated the importance of the perpetuation of a watchful interest in the movements of that power in Central Asia. The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the London *Times* gives the substance of an article in the *Kavkas*, the official journal of the Government of Caucasus written on the journey of Prince Doudonkoff Karsakoff to Merv. According to the *Times'* correspondent Sarakhs becomes Russian in pursuance "of a convention already made with Persia defining the line of demarcation between the Attock and Khorassan, and Prince Doudonkoff Karsakoff will doubtless be present at its evacuation by the Persians, an event which the *Kavkas* intimates is the main condition of the second arrangement with the Shah. Sarakhs will then be made the capital of the new Tejend District adjoining Merv."

The news has attracted intense attention in England. Mr. Bourke initiated a discussion in the House of Commons and the *Times* has come out with a leader on the subject. Colonel Malleson in the correspondence column of that paper quotes from a report made after visiting Sarakhs by Sir Charles Macgregor in which the latter says "With regard to its strategical importance, I think a glance at the map will show that in the complications which must arise before the Russo-Indian question can be deemed settled, its future is likely to be a stirring one. Placed at the junction of roads from Herat and Meshed, by the Heriad and Meshed Valleys respectively, and at the best entrance to the Province of Khorassan from the north, it cannot fail to exercise a very serious influence on the momentous issue of the above question. This must happen whether it fall into the hands of England or those of her foes, whether Russia use Sarakhs as a base for offensive operations against Herat or England that position will be heard of again. And if my feeble voice can effect a warning before it is too late, let it here be raised in these words. *If England does not use Sarakhs for defence, Russia will use it for offence.*"

When it is remembered that Sarakhs is only 152 miles from Herat and that the road between the two places is easily traversable and that Russia is strenuously improving her means of communication along the southern shores of the Caspian, it is not difficult to see that in the not far off future lie sources of serious complications in the relations between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburgh. Hitherto the acquisition of Russia in Central Asia failed to inspire adequate alarm and the friends of that wily Power laboriously spread the delusion that those acquisitions had no reference to India and were effected purely in the interest of civilization and order. It was plausibly urged that both the Governments were pioneers of progress, that their mission was peace and that their policies could never clash. But time has gradually exposed the hollowness of these professions and removed Russophobia from the category of popular fallacies. Under any circumstances while the decline and decay of weak states yearly illustrate the extinction of the unfittest in Asia, the great European Powers vigorously push on their annexations in that continent till they stand almost side by side on the platform of contemporary history. With a French protectorate in Tonquin and the double Royal eagle waving proudly on the North Western frontiers of Affghanistan, comparisons of systems of internal Government force themselves on the public mind. Irrespective of the probability of dangerous collisions which the situation seems to suggest, the question as to how far the rule of each of the three great Powers is calculated to conduce to the well-being and development of the countries placed under their sway will perhaps be keenly discussed by an Asiatic observer, but whether it is or is not discussed there is no doubt that England's strongest sheet-anchor in the East is the loyalty and the devotion of her subjects. That loyalty has been always deep and that devotion ever strong, and if at times sad blunders have been committed in the course of her administration they have been unable to efface that firm faith in the sincerity of her desire to govern justly and well which has always prevailed in this country. The present is however the era when the study of comparative Government may be earnestly prosecuted and criticism may probably be more acute by the light of advanced knowledge as regards foreign system of administration in our neighbourhood; at such a juncture we can never fail to remember that the voice of honesty and conscientious statesmanship has never ceased to be heard to plead for justice to India, and in the assurance that that voice will in the end be the voice of the great English nation and rule in England's Councils is the rock of adamant on which her supremacy rests.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE TAKE the following from the *Englishman*:

*London, June* 10.—A meeting was held this afternoon by the London Committee which has been formed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It was unanimously resolved that it is expedient to hold a public meeting next week at St. James's Hall. Earl Wemyss has promised to preside. Earl Fortescue, Lord Bramwell, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Sir Henry Ricketts and Mr. C. T. Buckland, will be the speakers. It is intended to speak against the Bengal Tenancy Bill as now amended.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Bankipore:—

A largely attended meeting of the Behar Landholders' Association was held yesterday evening. The Maharaja of Hutwa presided. The following are the resolutions:—"1st, that the Amended Bengal Tenancy Bill is not free from serious defects of its predecessors With the admission that the tendency of giving the right of free sale, and subletting to occupancy ryots is mischievous, it is unwise conferring these rights. That many provisions are unworkable, or can be worked only to ruin the landlord and tenant; 2nd, the meeting deprecates precipitancy and asks for a Commission of Enquiry; 3rd, the formation of a Committee for representing the views and co-operating with other Associations; 4th, in the revised Patwary Law the Patwary should be either Zemindar's servant or Government servant.

MR. BULLEN SMITH C. S. I. who has now got a seat in the Council of the Secretary of State for India is not a stranger to us. He is a retired Anglo-Indian merchant well known in this city as partner of the firm of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., while here he was a leading member of the non-official European community and possessed considerable influence over that body. He was twice appointed a member of the Vice-regal Council and in the discharge of his duties as such had evinced great ability and strong common sense which did him much credit. His views upon public questions were sober but sound and practical. His appointment and accession to the India Council is a compliment to the Indian mercantile community.

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WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 5,000 payable in annual instalments of Rs. 1,000 in aid of Babu Protap Chandra Roy's project of translating the Mahabharata into English.

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THE LIBERTY and Property Defence League of London promises to do good work in India. It has its branches in all the industrial centres of the United Kingdom. It has entered into federation with the Indian Constitutional Association. The leading spirits of the League are men of property and acknowledged worth, and we are glad to be informed that they have a large following throughout England. Its motto is "Self-Help *versus* State-Help." Its object is stated to be "to resist Over-legislation, to maintain Freedom of Contract, and to advocate Individualism as opposed to Socialism, entirely irrespective of party politics." The League proposes to oppose all attempts to introduce the State as competitor or regulator into the various departments of social activity and industry, which would otherwise be spontaneously and adequately conducted by private enterprise. We are happy to observe that this powerful body has lent its co-operation in opposing the Bengal Tenancy Bill and the confiscatory legislation initiated by the Indian Government. Such help from such a quarter is simply invaluable, and we cannot sufficiently express our appreciation of the generous aid given by the League to the cause of truth and justice.

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THE INDIAN MIRROR draws attention to the fact that *Bharati*, a valuable journal in Bengali, is edited by a learned Bengali lady, Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, the daughter of venerable Debendra Nath Tagore. Great credit is due to this accomplished lady for the manner in which this high class magazine is conducted. She is an ornament of our community, and is held in great respect for her literary accomplishments. Those who are interested in the progress of female education in India will be glad to be informed that Srimati Swarna Kumari is not the only Bengali lady who has distinguished herself in the fields of journalistic literature. The late Bama Sundari Devi was the first Bengali lady who started a Vernacular Magazine, and conducted it with marked ability for a number of years. She was the wife of a well-known physician of this city, who since the death of his accomplished wife has retired from the toil and turmoil of the world, and betaken himself to an anchorite life. We know of several other ladies who have written works of great merit, and would do credit to any community by their literary attainments.

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AN IMPORTANT MEETING of the Behar Landholders' Association was held at Bankipur on Friday last. His Highness the Maharaja of Hutwa was in the chair. All the leading landholders of Behar were present. It was a representative meeting, and all the speakers were gentlemen of position, property and influence. The speeches delivered were characterised by moderation and sound good sense. It has been pointed out in clear and forcible language how the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill are subversive of the vested rights of the zemindars, how they are calculated to create ill-feeling between landlords and their tenants, and how the best interests of the agricultural community would be sacrificed to secure some fancied benefit to the ryots. The first resolution says that while it is admitted that the tendency of giving the ryots the power of free sale and power to sublet will be to introduce *mahajan* middlemen on one hand and rack-rented ryots on the other, it is not at all wise to confer these rights on the ryots, and that this mischievous tendency will not be at all safe-guarded by the restrictions proposed in the Bill. The effect of many of the provisions is to deprive the zemindars of their vested rights, to oust the Civil Courts of their jurisdiction, and to throw more and more powers into the hands of the revenue authorities against the word and spirit of the early regulations. A very strong case has been made out by the speakers, and we are sure their utterances will command respect.

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WE ARE glad to observe that the annual migration to the hills is engaging public attention. This is a crying evil of the day. We have protested against this reprehensible practice from year to year. Our protest has hitherto been like crying in the wilderness. We fully agree with our contemporary of the *Englishman* that a public meeting should be called to take into consideration the annual migration to the hills. The time has certainly come when the whole community should unite their forces to get rid of this monstrous abuse. The leading papers of Madras are unanimous in condemning the evil. Let all our contemporaries speak out their minds. We know the feeling of the native community. The complaints have been loud and deep. For nine months of the year the country is without a responsible Government. Our administrators while away their time in the cool heights of Simla, Darjeeling, or Nainital, utterly unmindful of the work entrusted to them. It is impossible for them to know the thoughts and feelings and wants of the people under their charge. The work they do in their summer retreats can be very well done by a clerk. Then why pay such high salaries to them? These high salaries are paid to them simply because they agreed to work in a hot climate. This skulking from the post of duty should be denounced in the strongest language, and an united protest should be made against it. The abuse has been carried to its utmost limit. The expenses entailed by this migration are enormous. The travelling allowances, the cost of buildings suitable for governors, big officials, and the smaller fry, come up to a heavy amount. This is not all. The Lawn Tennis Courts also eat up a great portion of the public funds. The tax-payers who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow have to pay for these idle frivolities. Really this is too much. This shameless waste of public money should be put a stop to at once. It may not be generally known that it was Lord Northbrook who set his face against this annual flight to the hills. His Lordship tried his best to discourage the practice. But he did not succeed in his attempt to put a stop to this shameful practice. There were occult influences at work, and these proved too strong for him at the time. A public meeting should certainly be called without delay. The native community will heartily join in it. It is sure to evoke an enthusiasm the like of which has not been witnessed in Calcutta for many years. It will be impossible for the Government to ignore such public opinion, and we venture to hope that a remedy for the evil we complain of will soon be found.

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WE ARE no advocates of child-marriage. The sooner this pernicious custom is done away with the better. But we detest sensational writing in every shape and form. It serves no good purpose. It misleads people. It never gives a clear insight into the true character of the evil complained of. "The little married martyrs of India" is the title of a lecture which was recently delivered in Exeter Hall by an inexperienced youth. The writer invokes English law to suppress the evil of child-marriage! As widow-burning has been abolished by British Law, infant-marriage in the same way should be suppressed by the arm of the law. The lecturer has strange ideas on this subject. Child-marriage with him is an unmixed evil. He wishes, we suppose, that Hindus should adopt the advanced ideas of the modern civilised world regarding the age of marriage. Let a man of thirty years of age marry a woman of twenty. Let him study the law of tropical growth, and then pronounce an opinion. Hindu Society can very well wait till he finishes his study.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—Mr. Moncure D. Conway—has been drawing attention of the English public to the life-long incarceration of women in the zenana. He sheds tears over the detestable practice of keeping women as nuns consecrated to the eternal purpose of child-bearing. He thinks that the English law should suppress also the zenana system. In his opinion, the infant marriage and the zenana are the main roots of frightful over-population in India. Down with the zenana and the foundations of Hindu Society, and India will be the land of the blessed. The crude ideas of these pseudo-philanthropists would be amusing if they were not hurtful. Such writings do real harm. These writers are utterly ignorant of the Hindu zenana system, and draw upon their imaginations for pictures which do not exist in nature. Let the writer know that our ladies are not immured but enshrined in the zenana, and votive offerings are made to them by their husbands and brothers and parents and children.

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WHAT HAS become of the vaunted Consultative Council of Hydrabad, asks the *Indian Daily News*. We have not heard any thing about it for a long time. Does it really exist, or has it been buried with the dead? Information on this subject will be really welcome to us. We should wish for the credit of the Hydrabad State that the Council should be composed of able and independent men who should have the real interest of the province at heart, and who should be allowed to do their work without fear of losing their places. We are afraid the interest of the Hindu population is not properly looked after. The Mahomedan element is so strong that the Hindoos are thrust in the background, and have no fair play. We have great misgivings about the efficient administration of Hydrabad. Situated as Hydrabad is, it is impossible for the present administrative staff to carry on the Government for any length of time without making serious blunders entailing heavy loss of life and property. Let the Nizam, therefore, be advised to make his Council as strong as possible, and let the administrative work be entrusted to them. We do not wish that the Resident should govern the State, but we do wish that the best men of Hydrabad, Mahomedan and Hindoo, should be joined in a Council to establish order and good government in the province.

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PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS' lecture on India before the University of Oxford has been received with applause. We do not agree with the Professor in many of his opinions. But we are sincerely thankful to him for the noble exertions he is making to promote a better appreciation of Indian talent and Indian literature. India, according to him, is a land of "surprises, contradictions and anomalies." We admit that a superficial study of India will show many 'contradictions and anomalies' in the country, both in reference to the social order and the religious system. These remarks of the Professor prove that he has not yet been able to grasp the Indian problem, and does not understand the true nature of the Indian mind. It is not possible for him to have a true knowledge of the Indian character unless he mixes freely with the people—while in India he moved in official circles, where the light of truth does not penetrate. We had a hearty laugh when we read the following query of the Professor: "Why were rich native minors so often committed to the tutelage of plausible babus, who demoralised them instead of really educating them"? Where did the Professor learn this language, we wonder. How has he caught up this insensate cry against the Bengali babus? We know that the Bengali 'babu' is an eyesore to one section of the European community in India. We little thought that Professor Monier Williams who has devoted his whole life to the study of Indian literature, and Indian modes of thought, could be misled by the prejudiced accounts of interested people.

Had the Professor mixed freely with the much maligned Bengali babus, he would have seen a different picture. We pity him for his ignorance, and hope he will materially modify his ideas about the 'plausible babu' in his fourth Indian journey.

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MR. W. S. SETON-KARR has been writing to the *Times* about the "Bengal Tenancy Bill." He is of opinion that it is the outcome of two years of incessant agitation, of summary measures adopted as palliatives, of lengthy correspondence between the Government of India, the Local Government, and the district officers, of the labours of a Rent Commission composed of English and native gentlemen of marked ability and familiarity with the subject, of a portentous Blue-book, and of a separate Draft Act. The public has long been familiar with these facts, and the learned writer may very well have saved himself the trouble of placing them before the public for the ten thousandth time. We wish that a gentleman of Mr. Seton-Karr's experience should give us some solid reasons for his opinions instead of dealing in bare generalities. He speaks volubly of the revision of the rent-law as imperatively called for in order to confirm the vast mass of the agricultural community in their rights, to stereotype some of the best customs of the country, and to redeem the pledges given by successive statesmen from Lord Cornwallis down to Lord Canning and his successors. We fully agree with the writer in thinking that "the best custom of the country" should be crystallized, and the solemn pledges given by successive Governor-Generals should be redeemed. Customs make law, and no legislation is successful which is not based on well-recognised customs. But let the customs be rightly interpreted. Let them not be twisted and turned to suit a particular purpose, and no complaint will ever be made of unfair dealing. But let that pass. Mr. Seton-Karr contends that if zemindars like, as lands drop in from death or famine, to cultivate by hired labour, they ought to be allowed to do so. The Indian Government, according to him, has made up its mind that the Bengal zemindar should never become "an ideal superior landlord." We do not quite understand what the writer means by these expressions. He seems to have very vague ideas about an "ideal landlord." His remarks about "vexatious or restrictive legislation," however, are very sensible, and he is quite right in saying that it is 'admirably calculated to perpetuate the grievances of landlords with the minimum of good to the cultivating community.' The Government seems determined to harass the landlords in every possible way, without being able to do any material benefit to the tenantry. The just rights of the superior landlords must be sacrificed, even if such sacrifice does not benefit the tenants in the slightest degree! As regards the chapters about occupancy right, our critic thinks that the Bill errs by attempting far too much. "The aim of the Government of India," says he, "seems to be to extend this privilege to every ryot, with very trivial exceptions, and to root to the soil the sub-tenant of a tenant who has neither intelligence nor capital, neither cow nor bullocks, and who had much better be left to emigrate or to work for wages, and to shift his residence under social and economic laws." The writer winds up by saying that "the law errs by its very excess, and by the idea which has taken hold of the legislative intellect to the effect that it is possible to produce, by sheer clauses and sections, in the Provinces of Bengal and Behar a complete era of prosperity, peace and benevolence. My own experience is that the more numerous and minute the legislative meshes, the more opportunities are given for fraud, evasion, and litigation.

"Many of the provisions of this draft Act are only calculated to flood the Courts with litigation, to perpetuate antagonism already existing, and to create it where non-existent, without increasing our character for equity and appreciation of the real wants of the community."

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WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter regarding the Nuddea case:

SIR,—It was solely on account of your representation and advocacy that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, called for an explanation from Mr. W. V. G. Tayler, the Magistrate of Nuddea, of his conduct in the affairs of the Mohesgunge concern, which has lately been purchased by Babu Naffar Chundra Pal Chowdhury of Latuda. If His Honour had done his duty, unmindful of consequences to his civilian friend, matters would have been set at rest then and there, and the poor purchaser saved a world of trouble and expense, but the half-hearted action of our Lord of the Belvedere, has made them worse. His unwillingness to see any thing wrong in the late doings of the Magistrate has emboldened both Mr. Savi and his official friends. It is painful to mark the change of attitude on the part of Mr. Savi. Savi no longer goes on his knees before Naffar Chundra praying for the sale of the concern to him, he no longer supplicates the gentlemen of the town to intercede on his behalf. He has assumed a defiant attitude and seems determined to throw obstacles in the way of Naffar Babu's peacefully enjoying his purchased properties. The Factory Bunglow at Mohesgunge, which he occupied during the time of the former proprietors, as manager of the concern, and which he repeatedly promised to vacate both orally and in writing, on being asked to quit, he now holds on claiming it as his own but does not choose to disclose the nature of his right and title thereto. Certain villages which were purchased in his name, while he was the manager, with funds *admittedly* belonging to the concern, are now claimed as his private property, and all manner of means are being resorted to, to oppose Naffar Babu in the collection of rents from the ryots of those villages. It does not require much taxing the brain to comprehend the real cause of this change. Mr. Savi alone and unaided could not have done half of what has been done. People therefore think that there are others who are playing the real game, and they look suspiciously upon the Nuddea Police. Major H. M. Ramsay the District Superintendent of Police, is not unknown to your readers. A portion of his doings has already been brought to public notice, through your columns. This gentleman seems to be the chief prop and support of Mr. Savi, but he like a true John Bull is ever loud in his professions, and never fails to say that whatever he does, he does "with the honest desire to help Babu Naffar Chundra Pal Chowdhury." Probably that is so. But it would be the veriest straining of an extremely believing nature to swallow all that he says. The following instances sufficiently disclose the true character of the Major's acts and intentions.

Case No1.—One Chunder Sardar Chowkeedar of Belgram, Thanah Kotwally, in May last brought a complaint of wrongful confinement and extortion against one Brojo Chatterji a gomastah of Babu Naffar Chundra. He said "On Sunday, (5 or 6 days, remaining of Choit), in the morning, Madhav Ghose, a peon of Naffar Pal called me to the Babu's Cutcherry. I was then going to the field with my plough. I said I would go in the evening. Madhav Ghose gave me a push and a blow and threw down the plough. I then went to the Cutcherry. The Mohurir Brojo Chatterji told me I must pay Rs. 25 as fine, because I had made Mohiny Ghusany complain against Madhav Ghose. *That complaint was made about a year ago, that complaint was compromised.*" An attempt was made to implicate Naffar Babu himself. Dino Ghose, a witness for the prosecution said "Naffar Babu had first ordered Chundra Sardar to be fined Rs. 25 for making Mohiny Ghusany complain against Madhav Ghose." The story was so improbable on the very face of it, that Babu Tariny Kumar, our able and conscientious Deputy Magistrate, dismissed it without calling upon the defendants to produce their evidence. This case would never have come before the Court and Naffar Babu's men would not have undergone the trouble and expenses of a criminal trial, if the District Superintendent of Police, who no doubt possesses a good deal of honest desire to do good to Naffar Babu had not come forward with a piece of imperative advice to his Subordinate, the Sub-Inspector, who investigated the case. Let us have the story from the mouth of the Sub-Inspector himself "I reported the case in A form according to the orders of the District Superintendent of Police. I would have reported the case as false had not the District Superintendent of Police ordered me to report otherwise." Do you think Mr. Editor that this order was passed after a fresh investigation had been held by the District Superintendent? Nothing of the kind.

*Case No* 2.—Some ryots of the villages which are now claimed by Mr. Savi, as his own, filed a petition on the 22nd May last, alleging various acts of oppression on the part of Naffar Babu's servants and stating that oppressive measures were being resorted to with a view to compel the ryots to pay rents to Naffar Babu. The object of presenting such a petition, will be better understood if we bear in mind the fact that a possessary suit, between Mr. Savi and Naffar Babu, under sec. 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is now pending in the Court of Babu Tariny Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and that it is Mr. Savi's interest to lessen the probative force of the evidence of possession that may be adduced on Naffar Babu's behalf. The Magistrate before whom, the petition was filed, ordered a prompt investigation by the Police. On the 23rd May last Inspector Bippro Das Mittra went to Annadagunje, one of the disputed villages. Babu Tarapada Bannerji Vakil, Judges Court, and Babu Govind Chundra Mukerji, Muktear, were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of Naffar Babu. Kesav Chundra Mittra, Gopal Chundra Mukerji and other servants of Mr. Savi, were also present ostensibly for the ryots. The Inspector examined some 18 petitioners, out of them 6 denied having filed the petition, 8 not only disproved the allegations contained in the petition, but distinctly stated that Naffar Babu's people had never oppressed them. The remaining four persons, almost all of whom were formerly servants of Mr. Savi, and against two of whom criminal cases have been brought by Naffar Babu's men and are still pending, made general and vague statements regarding Naffar Babu's oppression. Even they hardly supported the allegations in the petition. Mr. Savi's men, seeing the unfavourable turn their case was taking, asked the Inspector to postpone the inquiry on the flimsy plea that they were not prepared to go on, as they did not know that he (the Inspector) would come so soon and that they wanted to engage a pleader to watch the proceedings on their behalf. Consequently the enquiry was put a stop to even before the examination of all the petitioners. During the next five or six days, nothing was done by the Police. All of a sudden, at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 28th May last the District Superintendent of Police with 64 Chowkeedars, 18 Constables, some head Constables, 2 Sub-Inspectors and one Inspector arrived at Panchilla, surrounded the Factory House, where Mr. B. D. PalChowdhury was then residing and posted his followers in different parts of the village. A great noise was made. The people trembled in their beds and it was whispered about that the Burra Police Saheb, was there to cause the arrest of those ryots, who were on the side of Naffar Babu. The Burra Police Saheb had his excuse ready. He gave out that he had come to arrest the latials of Naffar Babu. But may we ask, did the Police arrest or find a single *latial* of Naffar Babu? As a matter of fact there were no latials. If the District Superintendent acted upon information received all we can say is that he was duped by some designing adherent of Mr. Savi. But was the arrest of the latials of Naffar Babu, the real cause of this display of Police force? We need not pause for a solution of this problem. Let us go on with our narrative. Naffar Babu, getting information of the movements of the Police sent Babus Tarapada Bannerji and Govind Chundra Mukerji to watch their proceedings. These gentlemen on going to Panchilla, a village in dispute, found the District Superintendent deeply engaged in examining the petitioners of the 22nd ultimo. The moment Tarapada Babu appeared the District Superintendent stopped the inquiry and told him to leave the place (an open Maidan by the side of a public road) as he (the District Superintendent) was determined not to hold the inquiry in the presence of professional gentlemen. Tarapada Babu said that he had come simply to watch the proceedings on behalf of his clients and to take notes of what was being deposed to by the witnesses, and that it was not his intention either to cross-examine the witnesses or to make any suggestions whatever to the Police or to act in any way before the Police. But the Major persistently refused to allow Tarapada Babu to be present there, and repeatedly said that he would not put a single question to any one as long as he (Tarapada Babu) was there. Tarapada Babu then said that the Magistrate had ordered Inspector Bipprodas Babu to hold this inquiry in this very matter in the presence of Vakils and Muktears; to this the District Superintendent said that he knew his duty perfectly well, and required not the assistance of Vakils. Tarapada Babu again said that his mission was not to assist the Police, but *simply* to watch their proceedings. The honest indignation of the Major was aroused and he said in a loud tone that he strongly objected to his proceedings being watched and thus a slur cast upon him. As Tarapada Babu did not go away after this, the Major continued, "Tarapada Babu, if you obstruct the inquiry by remaining here any longer I will go inside a house, shut the door against you and go on with the examination of the witnesses." Tarapada Babu finding the Major inexorable, quietly left the place, but before he departed, the Major with 'scaffold-pole' politeness, promised to conduct the inquiry, "conscientiously" and "impartially." He might have so conducted his enquiry. We have not got his report as yet and are therefore not in a position to say anything to the contary; but in common fairness we ask why did the Major so doggedly refuse to hold the inquiry in the presence of respectable gentlemen, why did he not allow notes to be taken by professional men of what was being said and done. Why did he insist upon Tarapada Babu's leaving the place of inquiry, especially when there was the Magistrate's order to the contrary! Was the Major's mode of investigation of such a model description, that it could hardly bear scrutiny? Did the Major intend to strike terror into the hearts of Naffar Babu's ryots and adherents by driving his Pleader, and Muktear away from the place of inquiry, or did he, being impelled by an honest desire, to save Naffar Babu the expenses of engaging the services of professional men, adopt this rather strange procedure? The very best of motives might have actuated the worthy Major in doing what he has done but unfortunately, we can hardly conceive, why a man who has no purpose to serve and nothing to fear, should act in the way the Major has done.

Yours faithfully,

---

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—DR, Sinclair Coghill Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater theraputic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was specially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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ERRATUM.

For Jodoonath Ghose, Beerbhoom, Read Jodoonath Ghose, Bo pore Rs. 20.

# Government Notifications

## Calcutta Gazette,—11th June 1884.

General—27th May—Baboo Poorno Chunder Bysack, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Narail, Jessore, leave for two and half months, in extension of leave granted 7th Feby last.

Baboo Ashootosh Mookerjee to act as Sub-Depy Colr of Norail, in Jessore, during absence of Baboo Poorno Chunder Bysack.

28th May—Baboo Ganendra Nath Pal, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Noakhally, leave for three months, from the date he may be relieved.

30th May—Mr T L L Jenkins, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Buxar, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that Sub-divn.

Moulvie Sujat Ali Ahmed, Sub-Depy Colr, Tumlook, Midnapore, is promtd temply to third grade of Sub-Depy Colrs.

Moulvie Abdool Huq, tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Bogra, is promtd temply to third grade of Sub-Depy Colrs.

Baboo Hurry Podo Ghosh, tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Chitagong Hill Tracts, is promtd temply to third grade of Sub-Depy Colrs.

31st May—The followiug Sub-Divnl Officers are authorised to exercise the powers of a Colr under sec 3 of the Land Improvement Act (XXVI) of 1871 in the Sonthal Perghs:—

Mr W M Smith, Mr S S Jones, Mr E B Harris, Mr F Grant, Mr J A Craven, Mr E McL Smith.

2nd June—Mr J C Lloyd, Sub-Depy Colr, Bogra, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

Baboo Nowrungi Lall, Sub-Depy Colr, Durbhunga, to act as a Special Depy Colr for employment under the P W Dept, Railway Branch, of this Govt, in acquiring lands for the Chupra divn of the Patna, Baraitch Railway, during absence of Baboo Radha Shyam Sing.

Baboo Nowrungi Lall is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in Sarun.

Mr G E Manisty, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Mymensingh, forlough for six months from 10th inst or subsequent date.

4th June—Baboo Poorna Chunder Chatterjee, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, leave for one month from date he may be relieved.

7th June—Mr G E Manisty, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Mymensingh, acted as Magte and Colr of that dist from 11th April to 12th May, 1884.

9th June—Mr G J B T Dalton, Offg Depy Comr, Julpigoree, to act in first grade of Depy Comrs, from 1st April 1884, vice Col B W D Morton on leave.

Baboo Medni Prosad Sing, Depy Magte and Depy Colr Patna, is transfd to Purneah, and is posted to the sudder station.

Baboo Ram Anugrah Nayrayan Singh, tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Shahabad to have charge of the Sasseram sub-divn of that district during absence of Mr C P Caperz.

Ecclesiastical—10th May—The Rev J B Brunesson, leave for one year five months and twenty-three days, from 25th inst.

Registration—5th June—Mr A W Paul, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Nuddea, to act as Inspr-Genl of Registration during the absence of Mr J A Bourdillon.

Education—28th May—In supersession of all previous orders, the following gentlemen to be members of the Dist School Committee of Bhagulpore:—

The Comr of the Bhagulpore Divn, the Magte of Bhagulpore, the Jt-Magte of Bhagulpore, the Dist Judge of Bhagulpore, the Insptr of Schools, Behar Circle, the Asst-Insptr of Schools, Bhagulpore Divn, the first Sub-Judge, Bhagulpore, the Second Sub-Judge, Bhagulpore, the Sub-Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore, the Depy Insptr of Schools, Bhagulpore and the Head Master, Bhagulpore zillah school; Ex-officio.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Thakur, Zemindar; Baboo Hari Mohun Thakur, Zemindar; Moulvie Syed Mahomed Ali, Sub-Regtr: Mr R D Bose, Bar-at Law; Baboos Surja Narian Singh, B L Pleader; Shohee Bhusan Mukherji, B L, Pleader; Tarini Prosad; Pleader; Nibaran Chander Mukherji, M A, B L, Pleader; Akhileswar Prasad, B L Pleader Chandra Sekhur Sircar, M A, B L, Pleader; Charu Chandra Mitter, B L, Pleader; Moulive Ali Ahmed, B L, Pleader? Abdul Gaffer, Pleader Suja Ali Khan, Zemindar; Baboo Bramhas Nath Sen, Manager, Bunelee Raj; Baboo Saroda Prosad Chatterji Personal Assistant to the Commr, and Babu Sarodaprosad chatterjee is also to be Secy to the above Committee.

Opium—2nd June —Mr R Fraser, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Opium Agency, leave for three months from 4th March, 1884.

Medical—27th May Asst Surg Gobind Chander Chatterjee is to have medl charge of the Civil Station of Maldah, from afternoon of 25th March last, during absence, on deputu, of Dr J Wilson.

Municipal—31st May—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Reneegunge Municipality in Burdwan:—

Baboo Shamadhub Mookerjee, Baboo Troylokho Nath Mookerjee and Mr J J Doyle.

2nd June—The Lieut-Govr approves the election by the Comrs of the Kooshtea Municipality in Nuddea of Baboo Harish Chundra Roy to be their Vice-Chairman.

The following Gentlemen to be Comrs of the Shuth Suburban Municipality in 24-Perghs.—

Baboo Nobin Krishna Ghosal, Baboo Brindaban Chandra Ghose and Baboo Shama Bilas Roy Chowdhry.

The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the above Municipality:—

Baboo Umbica Churn Roy, Baboo Phuchanun Banerjee, and Baboo Bhuban Mohan Ghose.

The Lieut Govr approves the re-election by the Comr of the South Suburban Municipality of Rai Judab Chundra Ghose, Bahadoor, to be their Vice-Chairman.

The following Gentlemen are re-appid to be Comrs or the Dinagepore Municipality:—

Rai Radha Gobin Roy, Sahib Bahadoor, Moulvie Mahomed Ali Khan, Baboo Mooraree Lal Bural, Baboo Ram Nath Bhuttacharjee, Baboo Gopee Benode Das, Baboo Ram Ruttun Patuk, and Baboo Hara Chunder Chuckerbutti.

Road Cess—5th June—Rai Kashipreasd to be a member of the Patna Dist Road Committee, vice Kumar Sookhraj Bahadur, decd.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Pooree Dist Road Committee:—

Baboo Nityanundra Das, and Baboo Bhikaree Misra, Asst Superdt of Police, ex-officio.

# Advertisements.


## WANTED.

An Estimator. Salary Rs. 80 to 100 per month according to ability. Preference will be given to applicant who have had most experience.

Candidates may send in their applications with copies of testimonials to this office up to the 1st July 1884. The successful candidate only will be communicated with.

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Calcutta, The June 1884. } R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.


## Form E.

ASSESSOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE UNDER SECTIONS 112, 114, 115 AND 116 OF ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portions of the Town, noted in the margin, have been completed, and that the books containing the said measurement and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4 Municipal Office Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bounded on North by Fairlie Place, portion of Clive Street, Dalhousie Square, Lall Bazar Street and Bow bazar Street, East by Circular Road, South by Dhurrumtola Street, Esphlanade Row East and West, and West by River Hooghly.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114, on 28th June 1884.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time the appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Books, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent or either of them.

R. TURNBULL,
*Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.*

*A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 19th June* 1884, *at* 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To apply to Government for sanction to contract a loan for Water Supply and Drainage Works as recommended by the Town Council.

2. To consider the Preliminary Report of the Special Sanitary Committee.

3. To consider the reply prepared by the Committee, to the Government letter, on the question of the Town being relieved from the support of the Police.

4. Dr. Birch to call attention to the subject of small-pox in Calcutta and the state of protection of the Town as regards that disease.

5. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee, at Meetings held on the 29th April, 8th May, 4th and 5th June.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Tramway and Telephone Committee, at a Meeting held on the 20th May.

7. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Extension Committee, at a Meeting held on the 29th May.

8. To confirm the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 10th, 17th and 31st May.

9. Vital statistics for the month of April.

*At the close of the Special General Meeting a Special Meeting will be held.*

1. The Chairman to move the cancelment of Jute licenses for premises No. 43 Nimtollah Ghat Street and No. 1 Muddon Dutt's Lane in accordance with the applications received.

2. Application for a Jute license for premises No. 67-9 Strand Road.

3. Application for permission to construct a Jute warehouse at No. 5 Ahireetollah Street.

R. TURNBULL,
*Secretary to the Corporation.*

*Additional business to be brought forward at the Special General Meeting of the Commissioners, to be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 19th June* 1884, *at* 3 P. M.

To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at a Meeting held on the 23rd May, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed town improvements for 1883-84.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
*Secretary to the Corporation.*

HIGH COURT.
RECEIVER'S OFFICE.
Sreemutty Monemohiney Dassee.
*Vs*
Annodaprosad Dey and Ors.

Notice is hereby given that on Tuesday the 15th day of July next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the Receiver of the High Court will put up at his office for lease all the zemindaries Talooks premises and lands situate in Purgunnahs Baliah, Sabunge, Kasijorah, Kutubpore, Borrow, Balgare, Byrah and Ameerabad in the Districts Hooghly and Midnapore belonging to the estate of the late Ram Chunder Dey of Serampore in the Zillah of Hooghly on such term and conditions as may be ascertained on application to him.

The conditions of Lease and particulars of the properties to be leased can be seen at the Office of the said Receiver or at the Office of Babu Shamul Dhone Dutt, Solicitor, High Court, No. 3. Hastings Street.


গ্রন্থাবলী।

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প্রথম খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে; উহাতে কবিতাবলী ১ম ও ২য় খণ্ড, ১৷৷০; বীরবাহু ৷৷০, নলিনীবসন্ত ১, চিন্তাতরঙ্গিণী ৷০, বাজিমাৎ এবং তুলসী দাসের কয়েকটী দোঁহা ও উহার বঙ্গানুবাদ আছে। গ্রন্থাবলী ২য় খণ্ডে রুদ্র সংহার ১ম ও ২য় ভাগ ১৷৷০, আশাকানন ১, ছায়াময়ী ৸০ দশমহাবিদ্যা ৷৷৵০ এবং কতিপয় প্রকাশিত ও অপ্রকাশিত কবিতা থাকিবে। আষাঢ় মাসের মধ্যে যাঁহারা ৩৷৷০ দিবেন, তাঁহাদিগকে এখন প্রথম খণ্ড দেওয়া হইবে; দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড ভাদ্র মাসে প্রকাশিত হইলে দেওয়া যাইবে। উভয় খণ্ডের ডাকমাশুল চারি আনা।

শতবর্ষ।

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(Assistt. to the Science, Professor Institution, Calcutta.)

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**THE BENGAL CENTRAL FLOTILLA COMPANY Ld.**

Notice is hereby given, that a *Daily Steamer Service* has been started, between Khoolna and Barrisal and vice versa ; calling at the following intermediate stations : *Bagirhat Peruzpore Jalukati* and *Nalchiti* to and from which places, passengers and goods will be booked.

This service will work in connection with the night trains to and from Khoolna and Calcutta by the *direct route* over the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Bengal Central Railway passengers leaving Calcutta by the 9 P. M. train from Sealdah (on and from the 15 instant) would reach Barrisal the following day about 5. 30. P. M. On the downward journey the Steamer leaving Barrisal at 5. 30. A. M. would allow of passengers reaching Calcutta the next day at 5. 21. A. M.

A Dak Bungalow has been open by the Bengal Central Flotilla Company at Khoolna for the convenience of passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Company's Superintendent at Khoolna or to the undersigned.

Agent's Office,
3, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta,
11th June 1884.

S. B. CARY,
Agent.

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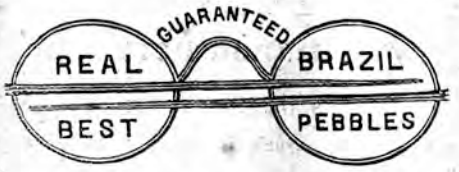


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